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The Times-Dispatch

WHOLE NUMBER, 19,324.

RICHMOND, VA., FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1913.

THE WEATHER TO-DAY—Fair.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

RURAL PROBLEMS GET ATTENTION OF CONFERENCE

Demonstration Work and Co-Operation Are Fully Discussed.

TAX COMMISSION IS ONLY SOLUTION

Conference Agrees There Must Be Centralized Body—Rural Credits and Co-Operative Associations Considered in Every Detail—Final Session To-Night.

Corrected Program of To-Day's Events

9:30 A. M.—Conference on Co-Operation, auditorium John Marshall High School.

2:30 P. M.—Conference on Rural Credits, auditorium Seventh Street Christian Church annex.

2:30 P. M.—Conference on Country Church, Joseph Bryan auditorium, V. M. C. A.

2:30 P. M.—Conference on Taxation, Capitol.

2:30 P. M.—Conference on Education of Women in the Country, auditorium Jefferson Hotel.

5 P. M.—Address by P. P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education, auditorium Jefferson Hotel.

8 P. M.—Final session of the Conference for Education in the South, auditorium John Marshall High School, concluding address by Walter H. Page, ambassador to Great Britain.

Demonstration work on the farm to increase the yield and to improve the soil, rural credits for the farmers of the South, better tax systems through centralized supervisory powers, co-operation in buying and selling, and the demands of the hour in the matter of public education, were the various topics discussed yesterday by the Conference for Education in the South. Yet as varied as these subjects were, they were all cognate to the one purpose for which the conference has met—the development and improvement, financially, socially, morally, of the life of the people of the Southern States. In meeting after meeting the business men and the farmers who have come to the conference heard again, in more and more detail, the stories the four visitors from Minnesota have to tell of united effort along almost all lines of human endeavor—in farming, in trading, in teaching, even a co-operative church was mentioned, although "Ole" Nelson persistently shied from questions directed at him as to how the different denominations were disposed of in that church. He said they took care of all that wished to help.

New System of Education. The declaration of a new independence in educational methods was sounded by Dr. H. L. Whitfield, of Mississippi, in the Conference for Education of Women in the Country, at the Jefferson Hotel. He denounced all the teaching of the hour, in which improvement, as far as method goes, has been made since the time of Socrates, as totally inadequate for the times. He boldly proposed to abolish all present systems of teaching certain prescribed studies without definite ideas as to what they will do to the student in after life, and to substitute therefor a revolutionized method of teaching the child to live—to build houses and to make them comfortable and sanitary, to plant and cultivate intelligently, to sew and cook and study food values, to be healthy and to be a citizen. The problems of life, not the theories of the ages, are to be instilled.

The plan attracted unusual attention. The conference took all the afternoon to talk about it, and will tackle it again this afternoon. The bigness of the subject was appalling, yet it was putting into words for the first time what all thinking school workers have realized for years past.

Need for Commission. The conference on the day, led by some of the most distinguished experts (Continued on Third Page.)

MRS. STORY LACKS ONLY SIX VOTES

Third Ballot for President-General of Daughters Will Be Taken To-Day.



MRS. W. M. CUMMINGS STORY.

Washington, April 17.—Mrs. William Cummings Story, of New York, head of the conservative party, failed by nine votes of the majority necessary to elect her president-general of the American Revolution on the second ballot, which began to-day and closed late to-night. The vote stood:

Mrs. William Cummings Story, 574.

Mrs. John Miller Horton (administration candidate), 542.

Mrs. Charles B. Bryan, 42.

Another ballot will begin when the Continental Congress reconvenes to-morrow.

None of the candidates for the seven vice-presidents-general remaining to be elected received the necessary majority, and they, too, will have to be balloted upon again to-morrow.

It was agreed to have the third ballot begin at 10 A. M. to-morrow and close at 5 P. M.

At a late hour there was no intimation as to whether Mrs. Bryan would withdraw from the race.

The second ballot for the election of a president-general and seven vice-presidents-general of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, was in progress for

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

BANK'S MONOPOLY ON INFORMATION WILL BE BROKEN

Secretary of Treasury McAdoo Proposes to Close Leaks.

INSIDERS HAVE REAPED PROFITS

For Years National City Bank of New York Has Secured Advance News From Treasury, Thus Being Enabled to Act Ahead of Its Competitors.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Washington, April 17.—How the National City Bank of New York has held a monopoly for years on advance information in the Treasury Department and profited thereby is to be investigated by Secretary McAdoo.

Only those who understand thoroughly, through personal acquaintance with the men and the methods employed by the department, can obtain access to and utilize valuable information in advance of any developments the Treasury Department may have in contemplation.

The investigation now under way contemplates closing the leaks, if nothing more.

F. A. Vanderbilt, now president of the National City Bank of New York, and Milton G. Allen, vice-president of the Bank of America, of this city, assistants to the National City, the Treasury in charge of the financial affairs of that great department. Neither of these men had a banking experience previous to their entrance into the Treasury. Both men went directly from the Treasury into the banking houses with which they are now identified.

The National City Bank for years is said to have been permitted to employ its own or government clerks after office hours in making tabulations and extracts of small items of condition of national banks in the country. This is public property, but only after the comptroller has issued it officially.

The information is valuable to the banking fraternity and published in a monthly bulletin issued by the National City and circulated all over the country. This institution also acts as agent for small banks throughout the country, transacting all their business free of charge before the Treasury Department. In return the National City is made the New York reserve agent for such banks, and millions of reserve from country banks is thereby piled up in the vaults of the National City, to be loaned on call or otherwise at enormous profit. The regular agents representing national banks that have thrived in Washington for many years, since the advent of Vanderbilt in Wall Street, have been almost run out of business.

By reason of his particular knowledge of the bank and its methods in the Treasury Department, former Assistant Secretary Allen makes daily visits to the various bureaus and ascertains what is going on. Anybody could do this, says Mr. Allen, if he knew how. Mr. Allen knows how, and it is a difference that means large profits.

TWO HELD FOR JURY

Mrs. Dietz and George Nurnberg Accused of Murder.

Chicago, April 17.—At the conclusion of to-day's session of the coroner's jury investigating the death of George Dietz, the wealthy woman's tailor, who was murdered in his room Sunday night by hammer blows, the coroner's jury ordered Mrs. Dietz and George Nurnberg, who on the stand to-day admitted that he was her lover, held for the jury.

After the jury had heard the testimony for Mrs. Dietz and Nurnberg, the coroner ordered them to be held for the jury to give such an order. It was agreed that the two might return to their homes, but under police surveillance, and that they would be brought to the police court to-morrow, where they would plead to the charge and be released on bail pending conclusion of the inquest.

Mrs. Dietz and Nurnberg left the jury room in the custody of detectives.

MISS NELL GRANT TO WED

She Will Become Wife of Lieutenant-Commander William Cronan.

Sail Francisco, April 17.—The engagement of Miss Nell Grant, of San Francisco, a granddaughter of General U. S. Grant, to Lieutenant-Commander William Cronan, of the United States Navy, was announced to-day by Miss Grant's mother.

Lieutenant-Commander Cronan commands the destroyer Jettie, now in Hampton Roads. Miss Grant is the daughter of Jesse Grant.

Dismissing Is Stopped.

Auburn, N. Y., April 17.—Machinists engaged in dismantling the turbine engine of the International Harvester Company's plant late to-day were ordered to cease. This action followed recognition by the international officials of John Williams, State labor commissioner, as mediator between the company and its striking employees. It was believed to-night a settlement would be reached soon.

Balloon Collapses in Clouds

AND FIVE AERONAUTS ARE KILLED

Noisy LeGrand, France, April 17.—One of the most terrible accidents to a spherical balloon in many years occurred here this afternoon. The military balloon Zodiak collapsed at a height of about 500 feet, and fell to the ground with its five occupants, all of whom were killed.

The Zodiak, which had a capacity of 1,600 cubic metres, was inflated with ordinary gas, and left the Aero Club park at St. Cloud with the military aeronauts, Captain Clavenard and Lieutenant De Vaissetot and Ar-

tilleryman Rechy and the civilian pilot, Aumont Thievie, aboard. Propelled by a strong wind, the balloon passed rapidly over Paris, and arrived at Noisy LeGrand. Observers suddenly saw it shrivel up and fall. Laborers working in the fields rushed to the assistance of the aeronauts, but had difficulty in extricating them from the vast mass of silk.

Three of the men—Clavenard, Rechy and Thievie—were killed outright. Denoue and De Vaissetot were still breathing. They were placed in an automobile, which happened to be passing, and rushed to the military

THREE DIPLOMATS PICKED BY WILSON FOR HIGH PLACES

Guthrie, Crane and Penfield President's Latest Selections.

MAN FOR MEXICO NOT YET CHOSEN

Henry L. Wilson Likely to Be Retained Until Government There Is Recognized—Far-Reaching Changes in Diplomatic Services, Particularly in Latin-America.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Washington, April 17.—George W. Guthrie, of Pennsylvania, for ambassador to Japan.

Charles H. Crane, of Chicago, for ambassador to Russia.

Frederick C. Penfield, of Pennsylvania, for minister to Spain.

These selections have been determined upon by President Wilson, though the nominations probably will not be sent to the Senate for at least a week.

Mr. Guthrie, formerly Mayor of Pittsburgh, and now Democratic State chairman in Pennsylvania, originally was slated for the ambassadorship to Mexico, but it is now probable that no new representative will be sent to Mexico City for some time, though it is practically certain that Henry Lane Wilson will not be retained. To send a new ambassador to Mexico at present would be to recognize the Huerta government, a situation which the United States is not yet ready to meet.

Well Fitted for Post. Mr. Guthrie is regarded as particularly fitted to take up the Japanese post, where pending questions over California's alien legislation give promise of important diplomatic relations between Tokyo and Washington in the near future.

Larz Anderson, the present ambassador to Japan, home on leave, called on President Wilson to pay his respects and told him he did not desire to return.

Mr. Penfield, who is slated to be minister to Madrid, has had experience in foreign service, having been stationed at London in 1885 as vice-consul-general and later diplomatic agent and consul-general to Egypt, with rank of minister resident.

House to-day can go to St. Petersburg if he desires. Whether Mr. Crane will give up his extensive business interests to go abroad has not, it is understood, been finally settled.

Among President Wilson's nominations sent to the Senate to-day were: Auditor for the Interior Department—Robert W. Nooye, of Virginia.

Assistant Secretary of War—Henry C. Breckenridge, of Lexington, Ky.

Assistant Attorney-General of the United States before the Court of Claims—Samuel Houston Thompson, Jr., of Denver.

Far-Reaching Changes. Intimation of far-reaching changes in the diplomatic service, particularly in Latin-America, came to-day from the White House, when it was announced that Henry James had been recalled from the mission given him by the Taft administration to act as arbitrator between the government of Ecuador and the Guayaquil and Quito Railway Company, an American corporation, in a claim dispute.

It was said that while there was nothing in the recall of Mr. James to reflect upon his personal policy of the administration, would he not have the American government indirectly involved in the settlement of private business disputes. It was intimated that persons who might have large property or financial interests in the countries in which they are resident probably will not be retained in those places.

A sweeping investigation is under way in the State Department in line with the statement about Latin-American affairs issued recently by President Wilson, asserting that any previous influence the customs collected in the countries concerned as a guarantee of American investments. One of the Nicaraguan treaties also provided for the payment of \$3,000,000 to Nicaragua in return for an exclusive franchise to construct an interoceanic canal in that country, a provision intended to head off possible competition with the Panama Canal.

Much interest was manifested to-day in the action of Secretary Bryan, in beginning consideration of these treaties and a further definition of policy toward Latin-American republics, which have been seeking the support of the measure.

(Continued on Third Page.)

Bryan Takes Up Treaties.

In this connection Secretary Bryan took under consideration to-day the status of proposed treaties between the United States and Nicaragua, Honduras and Guatemala. The impression was created that the customs collected in the countries concerned as a guarantee of American investments. One of the Nicaraguan treaties also provided for the payment of \$3,000,000 to Nicaragua in return for an exclusive franchise to construct an interoceanic canal in that country, a provision intended to head off possible competition with the Panama Canal.

Generally, these treaties looked to a more or less direct American supervision over the customs collected in the countries concerned as a guarantee of American investments. One of the Nicaraguan treaties also provided for the payment of \$3,000,000 to Nicaragua in return for an exclusive franchise to construct an interoceanic canal in that country, a provision intended to head off possible competition with the Panama Canal.

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(Continued on Third Page.)

Amendments Prepared.

Sacramento, Cal., April 17.—Amendments to the Birdsell antialien bill designed to exempt from the strict prohibitions of the act all California properties held by European capital, while still barring the Japanese, were offered to-day in the Senate by the author of the measure.

The amendments were drawn up at a conference between Senators Birdsell and Thompson and representatives of the measure.

(Continued on Seventh Page.)

FAMOUS PROSECUTOR VICTIM OF OWN PISTOL



JOHN E. W. WAYMAN.

Chicago, April 17.—John E. W. Wayman, former State's attorney for Cook County, fired two bullets into his body at his residence to-day, and is lying at the point of death. The cause ascribed was a nervous breakdown, due to ill health.

Wayman had but recently retired from office, and had gone into a law partnership with a former assistant. He had been conspicuous during his term in office in the prosecution of men accused of bribery in connection with the election, later declared void, of William Lorimer as United States Senator; had been active in closing the vice district in Chicago, and had undergone a strain in an unsuccessful campaign for the Republican nomination for Governor. His physicians had warned him repeatedly that unless he stopped work altogether he would die. Yesterday another physician confirmed their predictions. Mr. Wayman became greatly discouraged and went to a hospital. He remained there only two hours, however, and went home to spend a sleepless night. To-day he did not leave the house, and this evening turned a revolver on himself. One of the two bullets severed his spinal cord. Physicians to-night held out no hopes for his recovery.

REPUBLICANS ATTACK "SECRET LEGISLATION"

PROTEST OF JAPAN VERY WORRISOME

They Demand That Hearings Be Given on Democratic Tariff Bill.

LINE UP FOR STIFF FIGHT

Every Schedule of Measure Will Be Put Under Fire in Senate.

Washington, April 17.—Comparison to-day of the proposed alien land-holding legislation in California with similar statutes in force for years in the District of Columbia and several States revealed to White House officials increased difficulty in handling the protest entered by Japan. It was pointed out at the White House that no foreign nation had ever entered protest against these existing laws. Incidentally, word reached here that while the bills in the Senate and the House at Sacramento differed, eventually a bill would be agreed upon along the lines of alien land laws in New York State and the District of Columbia.

The Federal government is not sanguine of appealing popular opinion in Japan, though it does hope to satisfy the Tokyo government of its helplessness to affect changes that would entirely remove the Japanese objections. Protests by representatives of great European syndicates against one phase of the California bill, which would require stockholders in corporations owning land in the State to be American citizens or to have declared their intention, soon will be taking form in Washington.

Inquiries already have been made by some of the diplomatic representatives of European powers to ascertain the precise nature of the legislation.

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(Continued on Seventh Page.)

Friedmann's "Turtle Serum" Patients Show Very Slight Changes.

CALLED "POSSIBLE QUACK"

Penrose Says There Is No Occasion for Maudlin Sentiment in Senate.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

New York, April 17.—Although the tests to prove the efficacy of Dr. F. E. Friedmann's "turtle serum" cure for tuberculosis have not yet been completed, it is very evident that those patients who received an injection of the "cure" in this city have exhibited nothing that would lead to the conclusion that the cure is what its inventor claims.

At the Seton Hospital, where Dr. Friedmann picked out eighteen patients himself, the changes have been so slight that they fail to present anything like a cure. Two classes were treated here, consisting of women and girls suffering from phthisis and tuberculosis. The children have by this time (the injections were made on the 6th instant), recovered from the reaction which followed the treatment. Frequently their temperature was

forced up to 104 degrees and the pulse from 150 to 180 beats per minute. They appear to have suffered no injury from this strain, but no decided improvement can be noticed.

Mrs. Dorothy Herman, one of the patients treated, maintains that she feels decidedly better than before she took the injection. She is a woman of naturally bright and hopeful disposition, but her "chatterbox" nature is a little more subdued since the improvement she claims.

Another case, that of a child suffering from morbus coxae, is said to have shown a light result in that the hip can be moved a little more freely. With the exception of these two minor cases, however, the doctors who have followed the experiments claim that no results have been obtained upon which an endorsement of the remedy could possibly be based.

No Occasion for Sentiment. [Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Washington, April 17.—Branding Dr. Friedmann's "turtle serum" cure for tuberculosis as a possible quack and a person who might do inestimable harm through the wide dissemination of his serum, Senator Joseph Penrose (R., Pa.) to-day successfully opposed the speedy passage of a measure introduced by Senator Hughes, of New Jersey, permitting the German savant to practice in the District of Columbia without taking a medical examination.

Senator Penrose said in part: "I don't want to pronounce this (Continued on Third Page.)"

HOPEFUL CHANGE BROUGHT ABOUT IN POPE'S CONDITION

Feels Much Better and Leaves Bed Without Assistance.

FINAL OUTCOME STILL IN DOUBT

Third Relapse Is Gravely Feared, but Fact Remains That for Present Medical Skill and Strong Vitality Have Dragged Him Back From the Tomb.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Rome, April 17.—Medical skill and strong vitality have combined to bring about a more hopeful change in the condition of Pope Pius. Official bulletins issued to-day relieved present anxiety, but there are some who are skeptical and fear a third relapse, owing to the general weakness of the Pope, and because he is inclined to disobey physicians' orders. The bulletin issued at 8 o'clock to-night was of a reassuring character. It read:

"His Holiness passed a good day without fever. This evening his temperature is 98 degrees. The improvement in the bronchial symptoms continues."

Leaves Bed Without Assistance. Early to-day the Pope declared that he felt better than at any time since his first relapse. The sun pouring into the chamber impelled him to leave his bed, which he did without assistance. As is his custom on such occasions, the Pope ordered his attendants out of the room. Cardinal Merry del Val, the papal secretary of state, visited the Pope this evening, and having first obtained permission from the doctors, submitted for his signature several decrees of important questions of an urgent nature. Pope Pius signed them. His handwriting was firm and clear and showed no change from his writing before his illness.

The deep concern of the Italian government in the illness of the Pope was manifested to-day when officials requested those in charge of the case to give a statement regarding the prognosis. This was met with the declaration that it was practically impossible to say whether the Pontiff would recover, but that if he did, his condition hereafter might be considered precarious.

Princess Belmonte, lady-in-waiting to the Dowager Queen Margherita, went to the Vatican this afternoon, where she requested from Monsignor Brescan detailed information of the progress of the Pope in the name of the Queen Mother, whose most earnest wishes for his recovery she brought. The relations between the members of the House of Savoy and Cardinal Sarto before he was elected Pontiff were always of the most cordial nature. When King Humbert and Queen Margherita visited Venice in 1895, Father Sarto applied to Rome for instructions. Cardinal Rampolla, then papal secretary of state, answered, suggesting that he leave Venice, but left the decision to the patriarch.

Sits Between Sovereigns. Cardinal Sarto visited the sovereigns and invited them to the patriarchate, where he sat between them. After a moment, King Humbert smilingly asked: "What would Rome say if Rome could see us?"

In answer, the patriarch handed him Rampolla's letter to read. Then he added: "But in Venice I am master."

Many cardinals, high prelates, members of the aristocracy and the grand master of the Knights of Malta also called at the Vatican to make inquiries, and showed great relief at the favorable reports.

Dr. Amici visited the patient twice during the night and administered remedies for the cough and choral for restlessness, after which the Pontiff went tranquilly to sleep.

In spite of the official reports there are reports emanating from other sources that the Pope is suffering from arterio-sclerosis and a variety of other diseases, but the doctors emphatically deny this.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.] Rome, April 18.—(Friday, 1:30 A. M.) The Pope has "chattered" a little, slightly worse after midnight. His fever had

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NOTHING TO WARRANT INDORSING HIS "CURE"

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PRISONER CONFESSES DOING MANY MURDERS

Standing in Dock, He Tells of Killing Mrs. Mildred Donovan.

SHE IS ONE OF MANY

Boasts of Success in Escaping Punishment for His Crimes.

Boston, Mass., April 17.—"I killed Mildred Donovan. That was only one of many murders that I committed. That is all I have to say. What do you think of that?"

This confession was uttered from the dock in the Superior Criminal Court to-day by William B. Jennings, known in the prize ring as "Young Kid Carter," just after he had been found guilty of killing William H. Macpherson, a bartender, on New Year's Day, and had been sentenced to imprisonment for life.

In boasting of the success which he had experienced in evading punishment for his deeds, the prisoner said: "It was as late as 1910 that I beat the cops at their own game in Jackson, Mich. My pal, Bert Smith, was found guilty of murder in the second degree, but I got out of it. Leave it to me. I was mixed up in lots of other mur-

ders, but they were in the western part of the country, where they have no electric chair, and I can safely say that no man was hanged for any of the crimes I committed.

Put Blame on Police. "I place the blame for all of my troubles with the police. When I was a little kid they locked me up without any reason, put me in a cell and walked upon again to-morrow, when I was young, I would be all right to-day."

Of Mrs. Mildred Donovan, of Revere, who met her death New Year's Eve, Jennings said he invited her for a walk, and near a cemetery strangled her. Her body was found the next day.

"I killed her because I was afraid she would squeal about some of my crimes," Jennings declared.

Macpherson was shot by Jennings during a barroom brawl. This happened on New Year's afternoon. Jennings gave no reason for the killing, merely saying: "I just had murder in my heart."

The prisoner's declaration in the courtroom was not made until sentence had been pronounced. Just as the judge was about to order court dismissed, Jennings rose in the dock and walked and near a cemetery strangled her. Her body was found the next day.

In the detention room later Jennings talked to reporters.

"I confess this to save innocent parties. She died easy. I choked her for eighteen minutes, pressing both my thumbs into her mouth. Mildred died my heart."

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